North

MARÍA GALVÁN PEINADO

2º ESTUDIOS

UNIT 1 → INTRODUCTION TO EARLY AMERICAN CULTURE: PURITANISM & COLONIALISM

A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ENGLAND, JOHN SMITH, 1616

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- New England--> Colonization (American dream)
- Religion as an excuse
- ‘savages’--> native Americans/Indigenous
- 1492 --> start of the relation of cultures
- Oral traditions --> story telling --> cultural expression as literature
- Advanced --> settlers / Savages--> statics
-

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

- England, 1580
- He was a traveler, explorer and professional soldier
- The leading member of Virginia Company --> settlement of Virginia
- 1606 sailed with Virginia Company
- 1607 funded Jamestown --> Virginia was the first American settlement of Britain.
- Commercial goal: wealth, they fought against indigenous population.
- In 1614 explored the Maine and Massachusetts, that areas were named as New England.
- When he failed his attempt to colonize New America, he devoted his time to writing.
- Smith was the first English work writing in America. It was written in Virginia and sent as a pamphlet to London in 1608.
- The aim of his writings was propaganda and encourage colonization by the riches of America. In fact, Plymouth colonists took advantage of Smiths maps and reports
- European superiority, native Americans were represented as savages.
- He was captured by
- Indigenous people bus then saved by the Native American princess, Pocahontas.
- 1624 Smith published the Story of Pocahontas in the General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer of Isles
- He exaggerated his adventures and his central role in the New World, he mixed fact and fiction

LITERARY ANALYSIS: 'A DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND' (1616)

- At 1616, when he returned to England and failed the colonialization, he wrote it.
- Main characteristics:
  - First person narrator due to his role in the colonization. He used the strategy to persuade the English by his experience. To be related with the colonization and gain prestige. He figured himself as a hero.
- Style language
  - Formal language to show superiority (example: prejudice, when that is being harmful to them) Subjectivity.
  - Ornate style--> mistakes in spelling, military technical items and long sentences and strange punctuation.
- Purpose
  - Political, to encourage the colonization of new world. America is the land of new opportunities where riches can be easily acquired, paradise. Using attractive descriptions.
  - Nature in economic terms.

<table>
<tr><th>SMITH: A LEADING FIGURE</th><th>SMITH: NEW ENGLAND</th><th>SMITH: A WRITER</th></tr>
<tr><td>ENGLAND 1580</td><td rowspan="5">MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS BAY AREA, 1614</td><td>RICHES OF NEW WORLD</td></tr>
<tr><td>VIRGINIA COMPANY</td><td>AUTHOR OF 1ST TEXT WRITTEN IN NORTH AMERICA</td></tr>
<tr><td>VIRGINIA--> JAMES TOWN, 1607, GOBERNOR</td><td>ENCOURAGE PEOPLE--> PROPAGANDA</td></tr>
<tr><td>KICKED OUT</td><td rowspan="2">1ST PERSON TO LOOK LIKE AN HERO</td></tr>
<tr><td>LOOKING FOR WEALTH</td></tr>
</table>

OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION, WILLIAM GRADFORD, 1651

CHAPTER 4 SHOWING THE REASONS AND COUSES OF THEIR REMUVAL

- Main topic--> migration
- 'They', third person plural to describe what other people do, creating a sense of community. (Not individualism as in the text before)
- Puritan plain style, easy to understand.
- Biblical references.
- Four reasons related to his life, analyzed after.

WILLIAM BRADFORD

- A settler, born in Yorkshire, England
- Classic literature and Christianity
- In 1609, Bradford joined a community to create a new church, 'Separatists'
- They were persecuted. Scrooby community in holland (tolerants) (1608) and in 1620 they went to New England
- The boat was called Mayflower
- New England was like the Promised Land, and they thought they had been chosen. 'Pilgrims'
- PURITANISM: was a protestant religious and social movement that started in England during the 16th and 17th centuries. They attempted to reform the Church of England. They migrated to New World in the 17th century where they sought to find a holy Commonwealth in New England
- Separatists settled in Plymouth on December 11, 1620, escaping from the oppression in England.
- He was the governor of the colony
- He describes the colony during the first thirty years
- He attempted to pursue truth without pretensions of beauty.

LITERARY ANALYSIS: OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION, 1651

- Main Characteristics:
    - He was influences by Smith´s maps and reports, he called the natives as 'savages' as Smith, also describes the weather the resources...
    - He narrates the events in the colony of the first thirty years
    - Description of English persecutions there, their move to holland...
    - Bible
    - Puritan plain style
    - God faith as the only resource
    - The providence of God will help them to repair their spirits
- Purpose:
    - ***o*** Didactic
- Four reasons:
    - 1st: Harsh conditions--> enjoy the ordinances of God (providences and desires of God). They were persecuted in England; they were looking for liberty to practice their religion.
    - 2nd Age and illnesses--> better sex advantage and less danger.
    - 3rd Licentiousness--> departing from their parents.
    - 4th Hope to spread puritanism all over the New World--> propaganda

THE PROLOGUE, ANNE BRADSTREET, 1650

ANNE BRADSTREET

- (1612-1672)
- Born in England
- Education: superior to the young women of the time
- In 1630 she moved with her husband to New World
- Non separatist
- Massachusetts Bay
- The first women in America to write the first book of poems
    - ‘The tenth muse lately sprung up’ 1650, printed in London by his brother-in-law without her consent
    - Then she published a second edition with new poems entitled ‘The author to her book’ 1678 after her death
- Limitations
    - Women in the 17th
    - Puritanism
    - Not able to express herself freely
    - She defied the traditional role of women (domestic realm)
- Her poetry
    - Personal struggles, strict, conservative and disciplined puritanism.
    - Constrained by a religious doctrine and social codes that forced her to behave in particular ways
    - Religious+ autobiographical poems (her experiences) influenced by the bible.
    - Puritan style and ornamental style

LITERARY ANALYSIS: ‘THE PROLOGUE’, 1650

- 8 stanzas, 6 lines per stanza, 10 syllables.
- Metrical feet: IAMB
- IAMBIC pentameter lines
- Rhyme scheme: ABABCC.

- **1st stanza**

Topics such as wars, captains and kings normally appear in the heroic writings of the most eminent male writers, Humble tone. Seventeenth century women are not expected to write about these serious and respectable topics. (Lofty subjects). These topics should be addressed by men who were considered superior. She refers to her poetry using the term ‘obscure’ (unclear)

- **2nd stanza**

She compares herself with Bartas, a popular writer. She is very humble, reinforcing the idea that writing is for men. She's jealous, she wants to be like them. She claims that Bartas is Bartas, so their texts will be magnificent, but she writes according to her skill and may not be good enough. Also, her pen: mean. Ironic tone.

- **3rd stanza**

Nature: she can't change what she is (women) Self-deprecating she is not able to produce a remarkable piece of work.

- **4th stanza**

She compares herself to the most important Greek orator: Demosthenes. A Greek orator who overcame a speech defect. She is aware of her limitations as a woman in a patriarchal society / male -dominated society. Patriarchal society = women's assumed inferiority. She compares herself to Demosthenes because, while he overcame his difficulties, he was a man, she cannot go against nature, she can't beat the limitation the society has imposed on women

- **5th stanza**

She is going to be criticized. She starts with 'I' complaining? Poetry is expected to be written by men. Role of women in society: housewife (their hands are suitable for needle rather than poetry or literature) Good poetry written by women in that time will be considered as stolen or by chance

- **6th stanza**

Greeks knew that women were in charged pf arts and sciences. Nine muses of Greeks mythology learning and inspiration for men. Although men would find inspiration in the Muses, they would not accept this idea (hypocrisy)

- **7th stanza**

Bradstreet does not attempt to establish a competition between women and men with the line: ''Greeks are Greeks and women are women'' / Let Greeks be Greeks, and women what they are'' She just seeks: small acknowledgement of ours. Women also deserve to be praised for their achievements. Women's capabilities must be recognized but those capabilities are suppressed by the patriarchal society. She was not able to change those norms but at least she should be recognized.

- **8th stanza**

She renounced that. She uses strategies to publish her works by words by 'parsley' referring to herbs and to domestic things. Metaphor ending contrast between her undefined poetry and the glittering of those eminent male writers, her undefined poetry will make renowned male writers worlds wide.

A NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY AND RESTORATION, MARY ROWLANDSON, 1682

MARY ROWLANDSON

- Puritan perspective
- First person narrative
- Puritan plains style
- Quoting the bible
- Born in England, then, she emigrated to America in 1638 to Salem. They settled in Lancaster in 1653
- She married in 1656, puritanism, role: housewife
- She was taken captive by natives in 1678, she was separated from her children and was released on May 2, 1676. Then she moved to Wethersfield
- She decided to write about her captivity, Narrative, in 1682

NARRATIVE GENRE

- Captivity narratives genre emerged by these confrontations between natives and settlers. Very popular among 17th readers. She was the first woman prose-writer in America.
- Fears of the settlers towards the new world.
- Autobiography
- Violent episodes, tragedy (death of her daughter) ...
- Rituals
- Purpose: didactic
- God: supportive figure
- Narrative: a work published by a woman in 17th century in New England

LITERARY ANALYSIS: A NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY

- Natives described as Savages again, smith influence
- Puritan vision, confidence in God
- She adapted to that world and conditions
- 1st person narrator, but an unreliable narrative? --> She tries to clarify the vision of the others and her own observations. She portraits herself as a victim (variety of emotions) not only as a hero as John Smith did.
- She thanks God for every achievement, she does not believe that she owns her achievements.

- Evolution though the story, the adjectives used to refer and to portrait natives. At the end she describes a good action when a native gave her a bible. At the beginning she described the way they killed puritans--> dynamic character
- 4 removes that include different stages (twenty+) --> departures: moving from place to place (footnote)
- Violent episodes, weapons described
- Political intent: natives as an obstacle of colonization of the new world.
- We don't have any description of the other perspective, indigenous killed by Europeans or the land rights.

UNIT 2 → THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- The thirteen colonies in America. Different economic and political structures.
- Settlers; seeking better opportunities (political, economic, religious...)
- Struggles: harsh conditions...
    - First one Virginia 1607
    - The last Georgia 1732
- British mercantile system: imports and exports to Britain and its colonies. They took advantage of the colonies 'raw materials
- WAR OF INDEPENDECE 1776, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 4th July
- AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1775-1783
- First military confrontations: Lexington and concord
- George Washington founded the continental army 1775, and he was elected president of the United States 1789
- The document of independence was written by Thomas Jefferson with the help of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin.
- Democracy
- Peace of Paris formally ended the War of Independence 1783

ENLIGHTMENT 18TH CENTURY

- Intellectual movement
- Human reason, science, freedom
- Not puritan doctrine
- Rationality--> Reason as a weapon to understand the world and to organize life
- DEISM: the belief the existence of an impersonal God. Denies the creator with the laws of the universe (an observer)
- Human was no longer considered a sinner- reason could help them in achieving success without help from the bible

COMMON SENSE, THOMAS PAINE, 1776

THOMAS PAINE

- England 1737, then, America in 1774
- He arrived at Philadelphia with letters of Benjamin Franklin
- Enlisted in the revolutionary army
- Played an important role in French and American revolution
- A journalist and an activist politician
    - Pennsylvania Magazine
    - Publication of Common sense, a pamphlet
    - Leader of American revolution
    - American cause
- England 1787

    - Rights of a man, a plea against hereditary monarchy
- Charged with treason and escaped to France where he became a spokesman for revolution
- He was no longer a respected person in America
- Age of a reason published in 1794
    - Criticize the institutionalized religion
    - His book was considered an attack on Christianity and the Bible
    - Remains had never been found

COMMON SENSE (1776)

- Narrator.
    - 1st person, powerful rhetoric
- Purpose
    - to convince and call independence.
- Audience
    - American colonists
    - He writes for the literate people but also to a general audience
    - Pamphlets were short and cheap so everyone could afford them.
- Language
    - Use of simple words and use of short sentences. Common language, simplicity. Paine does not include references from classical sources to reach more people.
    - Common sense reached 150.000 copies in 1776, considered the first American best-seller, in the eighteen-century circulation of pamphlets was under 2000.
    - Pronouns as ‘we’ used and words as ‘choice’ (diction)--> Homogenous group to create an American identity
    - Personal pronouns as ‘you’ to call and talk directly with the lector.
    - Repetition of ‘now’ to refer to the urgency of the situation. Choice to act and he talks about the consequences.

-Rhetorical devices

- Anaphora (repetition of some expressions) --> emphasize an idea and the urgency
- Hypophora (raising questions and immediately answering them) He gives the solution to the problems that he presents.
- Hyperbole (exaggeration)--> Dramatic effect on the reader to attract them
- Exhortation (intended to incite and encourage) --> to encourage people
- Inversion/Anastrophe (inversion of the usual syntactical order of words) --> to make the reader reorganize the sentences he wrote and pay more attention to the meaning or what he is arguing
- Metaphors. Parenting/nurturing-->England a mother country is false, selfish...
    - Adults (America) need liberty
- Description: cruelty, monstrosity, corruption --> to provoke anger, emotions.

-Allusions

- Bible--> use the religion for a political intention
- Representative government, rejection of monarchy
- Natural rights of men: justice, liberty and equality

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 1791

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

- Born in Boston 1706
- Forced to work for his father
- Publication of his first essay 'Silent Dogood' satirical article published by a pseudonym 1722
- He has a self-education
- He moved to Philadelphia 1723
- Editor and publisher of Pennsylvania gazette
- Puritan doctrine--> Deism
- A self- help book 'Poor Richards Almanac', for sale in 1732 under the name of Richard Saunders
  - Advice: success, wealth, hard work
  - Aphorisms: 'a penny saved is a penny earned'
- American values--> new identity
- Classic writers
- He carried experiments too, lighting rod, glass armonica...
- President for the society for the promotion the abolition of slavery
- public education

ANALYSIS, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY 1791

- He wrote this in different places: he started in England (1771), the in France in 1784-85 and Philadelphia in 1788-90 with 65 years old
- First published in Paris 1791
- Narrator.
  - First person narrator
- Style
  - Plain style (not puritan because he was not, although he was born in that environment)
  - Clear and direct
- Audience
  - He wrote to his son at first but then he included a general audience.

    - He justifies his need to write about his own life, so if it was for his son, he would not need to do it.
- Purpose
    - Legacy to young people to learn, American values/society and a model of self-improvement based on his experiences.
    - Hard work, moral values and optimism-->elements to achieve success
    - Didactic
- American dream. Determination, success, wealth, courage...
    - Roots: equality and declaration of independence 1776 and Paine's 'Common sense'
    - Ideals: Individual freedom, equality of opportunities and wealth and hard work

4 sections:

- 1st 1706-->1730 learning
- 2nd section--> 1731 achieving moral perfection
- 3rd section--> dealing with the main principles of moral and perfection + political career
- 4th section--> Pennsylvania assembly 1757

- From rags to riches (origins)
    - Humble origins
- Self-improvement
    - Education becomes powerful tool to change/improve society, ideals --> reason, rationality
    - He tries to convince by his skills, he learns about his mistakes and overcome them to improve
- Descriptions (franklin)/(cities)
    - no hierarchical order in Philadelphia--> Equality
    - Symbol of order and liberty

''RIP VAN WINKLE'', WASGINGTON IRVING 1819

WASHINGTON IRVING (1783-1819)

- Born in Manhattan 1783
- 1804 Tuberculosis, two-year tour of Europe
- New York, 1806
- Literary career 1807
- He wrote essays, poems, sketches...
- First American writer to write a short story
- The sketch Book 1819-1820 by a pseudonym, Geoffrey Crayon
- He wrote 'The Alhambra', he stayed there 3 months.

- He returned to United States in 1832
- He went to Oklahoma territory because people said to him that was Europeanized, to return his identity
- Europe 1842, Madrid 4 years
- United states 1846, publish his works, and he talked about the life of Washington
- He will be an inspiration for other American writers

LITERARY ANALYSIS 'RIP VAN WINKLE' 1819

- Fiction, fairytales, magical features (potential of the place)
- Short story
- Part of the Sketch Book, pseudonym Geoffrey Crayon
- Setting: village (near Hudson River and Catskill mountains)
- Passages included in 'Rip Van winkle' closely paraphrases P.C.C.N
- Summary: deep sleep Rips awaking
    - Ramble Dutch--> Village, Hudson Valley.
    - Changes--> Village, his house, Union Hotel, portrait of general Washington, character of the people... --> New life
- Fiction historian to be non-responsible of the story
- By the descripting the nature this way, he implies that the place had potential, Magical place, freedom
- Rip described as lazy, he escaped from his wife, the village describes him as a good person always disponible to help.
- He represents the American revolution and his wife Britain
- Representation of the American revolution ¿why? --> because of the changes after the sleep
- Clothes, personality, his wife was dead as king George, different structures of government., commercial activity...
- New life: no rejection of the past but yes, ambivalence, America rising nation (culturally and politically).
- Storyteller, he talks about the old times before the war for the new generation.
- Satire and humor
    - Flagpole--> nights cap (comparation)
    - He is accused of spy and a tory after he appeared by his apparencies by the people due to the politicization of America after the revolution
- The past is there, nothing has really changed.
- Critique of puritanism. Colonial history.
    - New York (new Netherlands), Dutch colony --> Puritans invaded New York
    - New England (Yankee in the story) Puritans --> Revolution. Dutch Colonial history
- He represents the link between the past and the present.
- Washington Irving, early romantic writer.
- He wants to represent the revolution as a legend 'a story coming down from the past'

HOPE LESLIE, CATHERINE MARIA SEDGWICK 1827

CATHERINE MARIA SEDGWICK (1789-1867)

- Novelist and essayist
- Born in Massachusetts
- Her parent was an important figure
- 1822 her first novel was published
- Considered a social reformer
    - Social class
    - Slavery
    - Racist ideologies
- Role of women in U.S culture
    - In her writings, strong female characters, emphasis on female agency
    - Republican ideals
    - Powerful tool to social reform

LITERARY ANALYSIS: HOPE LESLIE

- Novel
- Historical fiction
    - Conflict between puritans and native Americans
    - New England (17^{th} century)
- Role of women
- Crossing racial and cultural boundaries
- Narrative elements
    - Narrator
        - Third person narrator
    - Setting
        - Pequod War 1637, Pequod village (along Mystic River)
    - Characters
        - Magawiska, mentioned in the name of the sixth chapter due to the important role of the character. The chapter's name is a summary of what is going to talk about
            - Oneko, his brother
            - Monoco, her mother
            - Mononotto, her father
        - Hope Leslie--> puritan but against it. Daughter of Alice fletcher and Charles Leslie, adopted by fletchers.In Magawaska's trial, she was put in liberty and hope free and helped her.
        - Faith Leslie--> kidnapped by natives and raised with those values

        - Everell--> English, fletcher family. Friend of Magawiska from Massachusetts.
        - Digby--> work for the fletchers of Everell and against natives
        - Nelema--> native American
    - Themes
        - Role of women
        - Question of the religion, puritan doctrine.
            - Critic to the bible and the lack of compassion.
            - Critic of the instructors too.
        - Cultural conflict between puritans and natives.
            - Magawiska the first on the natives talking and narrating her version of the story, what happened to her family and community. She has a voice and is able to rewrite history. Emotive by expressing her story loudly at first time. Now they are represented as human beings, contrary to the descriptions in the texts before.
        - Different perspectives described by each side.
            - Natives are not represented as humans. Natives were killed because puritans said that they were not chosen by God.
            - Also described as noble-minded
        - Rewriting history
            - Her version of the story
            - Account of the conflict, voices suppressed has now been narrated
- The author wrote a fiction story but at the end she tried to represent reality by the separation of the native returning to America after failing in the love triangle.
- Symbolism in the name's ‘hope’ and ‘faith’

UNIT 3 → ROMANTICISM & TRANSCENDENTALISM: THE RISE OF AMERICAN VERSE & SHORT FICTION

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- An age of change
- Transformations
    - Expansion
    - Freedom and prosperity
    - Industrialization innovation in farming and industry technology (economy)
    - Growth in the production of American literature (many writers could earn their living thought their writing)
- American romanticism (1820-1865) --> an historical movement, a reaction to rationality with: religious, philosophic, economic standards... Freedom of imagination, fiction, spiritual significance... nature
- Emphasis on human imagination, spontaneity, individual feelings.
- Nature is not viewed in terms of symmetry and regularity; it becomes an organic process which is constantly changing and developing
- Connection between human imagination and the natural world
- Exotic settings: a world far away from the industrial cities. Emphasis on the supernatural and old legends, gothic novels
- Historical novel
- Novels/fiction became culturally acceptable as a mode of imaginary exploration of the other world.
- Also called American Renaissance, the first maturity and affirming its's rightful heritage in the whole expanse of art and culture. The Gold age of artistic achievements, they finally caught up with the European movement.
- Emphasis on the role of individuals, intuition, self-reliance.
- Writers were involved in social reform movements.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S, YOUNG GOODMAN BROWN 1835

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNES´´

- Born in Massachusetts 1804, descendants of puritan's immigrants
- 1830, short fiction under a pseudonym, 1837 first time he published by his name
- He wrote fiction (considered by him psychological romances due to mysterious and supernatural elements), short stories and essays.
- Moral problems, human sin and evil (pride, selfishness.)

- Moral problems whose resolution sometimes is very ambiguous --> Symbolism, irony and allegory
- Ambiguity (multiples meanings) --> Puritan community --> Young Goodman Brown

LITERARY ANALYSIS: YOUNG GOODMAN BROWN

- Main characteristics
    - Narrator: third-person narrator, omniscient. ¿Objectivity? --> at the end of the story, there is an intrusion of the narrator, and he questioned the readers if it was a dream or a reality, so the reader decides.
    - Setting: forest and village (Salem), puritan settlement, The Witchcraft Delusion 1692
        - Descriptions of the forest to understand the doble meaning of the story--> Dark, atmosphere/characters thoughts.
    - Short story with allegorical elements (double meanings)
        - Characters (and their names)
            - Young Goodman Brown --> main character, he is described as a man with humble statues. He could be every man and third generation puritan.
            - Faith --> his wife, represented as an angel, her name, used as faith related to religion and human beings (purity, innocence and love). Pink riven.
            - Fellow-traveler--> described as the devil, with a black snake (in bible, Satan is represented that way)
            - Goody Cloyse--> she represents the puritan religion, but she was related with witches of Salem. One girl imprisoned by witch was surnamed Cloyse
        - Symbols/motifs
            - Pink ribbon: purity, faith at first but then, it appeared in the forest, so it represented passion and devil (pink is a mix of red and white the mix of devil and purity, not everything is black neither white)
            - Forest/nature, transcendentalism --> negative, not a place of freedom or self-liberation
    - Themes
        - Isolation, loss of faith.
        - Religion-puritanism
            - He reaffirms his and his ancestor's faith (his Puritan community is a good of good Christians)
            - After a dialogue with the fellow traveler about the persecution and massacre of Indians he starts losing the faith.
            - Then he went to the forest and started expressing his doubts.
            - He still loves Faith, representing he still believes, showing the ambivalence attitude to religion
            - He loses the faith in mankind

            - He decided to get involved with the devil
            - Pink ribbon is associated with the witch meeting
            - The setting resembles the protagonist mind, portraying the evil human beings and the description of the landscape starts the loss of faith
        - Journey: psychological and physical
    - Plot--> physical journey. He starts in Salem, then he goes to the forest and finally returns. Circle structure, but there is a psychological journey: the city and himself had changed.
    - Moral messages
    - Date of publication: 1835 in a magazine, under a pseudonym. 11 after, he published it with his name in a collection of short stories.
    - Ambiguity--> a dream or a reality, the reader decides.

THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHER,EDGAR ALLAN POE 1839

EDGAR ALLAN POE (1809-1849)

- Boston, 1809, adopted by John Allan
- Good education
- First book of poems when he was 18
- In 1835 he published stories and tales
- 1941 he was the editor of Grahams magazine
- 1849 died driven by drugs and alcohol
- Two categories in his fiction:
    - Grotesque: comic effect
    - Arabesque: terror
- Poe invented the New Gothic (gothic tales)
- Gothic elements:
    - Haunted castles and supernatural elements
    - Irrational, mystery and suspense using the plot, characters and themes to contribute.

LITERARY ANALISYS: THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHER 1839

- Short fiction or gothic tale
- Published first in a magazine and then in a collection of stories
- Elements of gothic fiction: 8horror violence, mystery, suspense and fear)
    - Plot
        - Depictions of horror, violence, mystery and death

- Settings
  - Fissure in the house, obscure, mystic... --> reflects the characters psychological states through the story
  - To set a feeling of disaster and anticipated tragedy
- Characterization
  - Unnamed/nameless first-person narrator, he is like the rational man, and he describes the others as mad, because he does not understand the supernatural state of the others. At the end he listens to the same sounds that he didn't believe at first.
    - Rational motives
  - Roderick Usher, described as a ghost surrounded by a dark atmosphere. Degradation – parallelism with his sister. Represents a body
  - Lady Madeline Usher. Illness--> catalepsies. Represent the soul of the same person (same description, both died)
- Point of view
- Symbols
  - House--> association of the house with the death. The family and their home, same descriptions, innestability,fissure... all associated with the mental state of the inhabitants of the house
  - Lake--> water that reflects the reality of the family 157
  - Eyes--> Usher eyes reflect his own phycological state 159
  - House could be a character itself due to its importance
  - Noises described on the story that the narrator is reading to Usher --> noises in the real house
- Language: used to create this effect and contributes to the recreation of the Gothic atmosphere. By nouns, adjectives... (gothic vocabulary)
- Sentence structures/syntax--> subordinated clauses, long sentences, modality discourse markers: perhaps, might.... To create a mysterious atmosphere.
- To create an overall effect, he uses these elements: setting, characters and language. He is playing with the reader creating a feeling of fear...

ANNABEL LEE, EDGAR ALLAN POE 1849

LITERARY ANALYSIS:

- Published two days after his death
- It is a ballad
- Six stanzas of unequal length (6-8)
- The length of a line varies (6-13)

- Alternation of stress and unstressed syllables
- Rhymes: the ‘b’ pattern always follows the same sound: to highlight the importance of Anabell Lee
    - ABABCB//ABCBDB//ABCBDBED//ABCBDB//ABBABCB//
- Devices:
    - Use of end rhymes
    - Internal rhymes:
        - ‘Stronger older wiser...
        - Rise eyes...
    - Anaphora
        - Of those, of many...
    - Alliteration
        - Half, happy, heaven
    - Repetitions
        - Anabell lee
        - Kingdoms by the sea
    - Supernatural elements
    - Tone: melancholy, grief, love, power, spiritual union...
    - Past
        - Many years ago
    - Spiritual union
        - Never dissever my soul from the soul
        - Of the beautiful Annabel lee
    - Irrational forces of the human beings--> angels (jealous)...

THE GREAT LAWSUIT, MARGARET FULLER

MARGARET FULLER (1810-1850):

- Born in Massachusetts
- Good education, represented in her writings
- Male dominated the public sphere; her role was at home and being a mother
- Her father was the dominant figure at her home and controlled her education and social life, when he died, she educated her siblings and took care of them.
- She met Emerson; he wrote a book ‘self-reliance’ so she started to think about the independence of women in America. She encouraged women in self-expression in a group of women in Boston
- The first editor of Transcendentalist journal.
- 1844 one of the self-supporting American woman journalists
- Different topics to concern society
- She wrote a manifesto, The Great Lawsuit and then she turned it into a book ‘Woman in the Nineteenth Century’ 1845. Movement for women rights

- Transcendentalist

LITERARY ANALYSIS: THE GREAT LAWSUIT 1843

- Main characters
  - What
    - A manifesto
  - When
    - 1843
  - Where?
    - The Dial (transcendentalist journal)
  - How
    - Style, tone, references and purpose
      - Authoritative tone?
        - She goes straight to the point, without rhetorical questions. First women to write about these ideas, accused of being radical. Challenges conventional stereotypes of womanhood
      - Descriptive? Womens potentialities: a self-reliant individual, what a women can do out of the domestic role, she does not reject it, she uses that role to justify what a women can do
      - Purpose: To promote womans self-development, to challenge structural limitations/ imposed restrictions. 'All men are born free and equal'
      - Digressions: different topics to talk about something using different references
      - Complex style:
        - Classical sources /references to classical Greek goddesses
        - Biblical references
        - Inclusion of excerpts from Shakespeare
        - Multiple perceptions: different voices and perspectives. Multiple contradictory discourses
        - Portraits of representative women: bible, models to attract different women and classical goddesses such us as Prosperine, Diana, Ceres...
      - Multiple voices
  - Themes
    - Harmony
      - Man, and women live in harmony, humanity is sexless. Nature is created as a whole. By empathizing the harmony, she criticizes the unbalance. To achieve the harmony, it is necessary to challenge the oppressive ideologies

- Slavery
    - Concept of gender and race in similar restrictions. The restrictions and life in the private sphere, and the use of ‘my wife’ possession. Submissive role/silence of women. Gender differences: women and men have both intellectual qualities.
- Marriage
    - Marriage is represented with the example of equality of Mary Wollstonecraft (page1613 studium), not patriarchal. Challenge traditional norms. Against social conventions that bind a woman to her husband.
- Female power
    - Female power, self-reliance, Women individuals, with the example of famous ancient women (nine muses, Diana...) Minerva, a soldier and God of wisdom and a Muse, creative, to represent the two sides of female being.
- Subversion of dominant discourses/narratives (mythes)
    - Acceptive version or narrative of the ancient time which is the myth of Orpheus and Eurydice to explain the inequality between men and women to empathize the difficulties to achieve equality. Eurydice call Orpheus when she realizes she was dead to rescue her. To challenge the patriarchal attitudes, women should first realize their own silence within society

- ‘Male and female represents the two sides of the great radical dualism’ --> harmony

HENRY DAVID THOREAU'S ‘WALDEN ‘(1854)

HENRY DAVID THOREAU

- Concord Massachusetts
- Spiritual connection with nature
- Civil disobedience --> against of paying the poll tax (slavery) --> he wrote ‘Resistance to civil Government’
- His ideas inspired civil rights activists (Martin Luther King)
- He didn't write fiction or drama
- He supported marginalized groups (natives, slaves, black people...)
- He wrote articles in the Dial
- Died when he was 44 of tuberculosis
-

LITERARY ANALYSIS WALDEN; LIFE IN THE WOODS

- What? --> Authors personal experience: nature writing. Essay that reads like a prose poem.
- When? 1854
- Where? 1st USA and then in England
- Characteristics
    - Author: Thomas attempted to provide an authentic report of his own life at Walden. He challenges the readers to reflect on their own lives and to consider if their lives are authentic and worthy. (moral insight)
    - Narrator: First person narrator, protagonist of his Walden experiment. Transcendentalism: individual creativity, achieve self-reliance (his own food and house...) and rejection of social expectations
    - Purpose: Share his experiment.
        - Spiritual progress
        - Social reforms and social criticism--> economy to prevent citizens (readers) from becoming the prey of a capitalism.
    - Style
        - Detailed description of his own experience
        - References (quotations and allusions to the classics) --> Greek and Roman classics
        - Irony and sarcasm
    - Tittle of his first chapter" economy"
        - He talks about HIS economy of living based on simplicity, the opposite od economy and what his readers expected, criticizing materialism and capitalism
    - Themes
        - Necessities (essentials for survival) --> shelter, food, clothing and fuel
        - Luxuries/comforts --> luxuries keep people oppressed
        - Material possessions --> seen as an obstacle, a threat to people's freedom and well-being. Soul (spiritual part) is also oppressed by individual responsibilities.
        - Clothing--> related to materialism, if you are not changing something in your life why people should buy new clothes? Critique to materialism (imposed by civilized society) "A new man" spiritual exploration and improvement (true self). Focus first on your inner self. Thoreau uses humor and exaggeration to expose man's ideas about clothing (material things) Humorous and ironic critique of modern life. People must eliminate those superficial things. Clothing should express the inner version of people. Inward vs outward and spiritual vs physical.
        - Industrial revolution --> ambivalent and skepticism attitude of the development of technology, he gives importance to the evolution, but he asks the aim of it and if it is necessary.
        - Transcendentalism--> Modern inventions distance people from nature
        - working conditions--> victim of capitalism

        - Prejudices--> you cannot achieve spiritual progression if you have those prejudices. Conventions/traditions might enslave people.
        - Simple life (his economy of living) --> a worthy existence must be based on simplicity (few resources, working conditions, material possession, technology, modern inventions). Inner thoughts and ideas--> inner self --> spiritual progression. What he tries to achieve by promoting a simple life, a critic of capitalism and the fact that materialism controls people's lives.
        - Construction process--> symbol of independence: he builds for himself, produce his food…
        - Living at Walden--> 4th of July, his personal declaration of independence.
- Thoreau does not encourage his readers to follow his example. He challenges his readers to question his own existence (morals, material needs…)

WALT WHITMAN'S, LEAVES OF GRASS AND INSCRIPTIONS

WALT WHITMAN (1819-1892)

- Long island, then Brooklyn
- A Teacher
- He started his democratically career in 1841
- He was in favor of the abolition of slavery
- Leaves of grass 12 untitled poems, six editions but at the end appear more than a hundred poems.
- Critiques
    - Form
        - He did not follow the patterns or traditional poetry
        - Free verse (no regular meter)
        - Irregular Rhythm
    - Language
        - Exotic and vulgar language to be read by everybody (equality)
    - Themes
        - Democracy
        - Sexuality (sexual freedom) exaltation of body and sexuality
        - Daily routines and ordinary people (marginalization)
- Whitman was acclaimed by scholars
- He wanted to make his own declaration of independence.
- Main characteristics
    - Equality
    - Independence and self-reliance
    - Nature (regenerative power of nature)

    - Freedom
    - Pursuit of love and happiness

LITERARY ANALYSIS: LEAVES OF GRASS AND INSCRIPTIONS 1855

Inscriptions: title used for the opening of the book of poems Leaves of Grass in 1871 version. The poem important was “One´s-Self I sing”.

- EDITION 1881 “SON SOF MYSELF”
    - Main characteristics
        - This poem has fifty-two-sections
        - First edition: 1855, untitled/no sections
        - Last edition: 1881
            - Title Son of Myself
            - Divided into different sections
        - Form
            - Free verse
            - Irregular Rhythm
            - Literary devices
        - Content: main themes
    - Why did he use free verse?
        - To reproduce the way American people talked, natural speech.
        - To represent freedom, he didn't follow the patterns established.
    - Society: tensions of class, gender, social status, race... --> Civil war (1861-1865) after the first version.
    - Grass as a symbol:
        - 1^{st} --> grows everywhere
        - 6^{th} --> connection and equality
        - Grass also grows where there are deaths ... tombs and where we are living too ....

EMILY DICKINSON'S SELECTION OF POETRY

EMILY DICKINSON (1830-1886)

- From Massachusetts
- Devoted her live for reading and writing
- She only showed her poems to her family, private, but then her poems were published by her sisters. 1955 Thomas Johnson finally published a collection of her poems, untitled poems, the first line of the poems is always quoted as the tittle of the poem.

- Short poems
- Unusual capitalization for emphasis
- Unusual use of punctuation:
    - Use of dashes (guiones)
- Language
    - Brief, direct and plain
    - Charged with feeling
    - Simple syntaxis but ambiguous and complex meaning
- Main themes: death, suffering, immortality, love and nature.

LITERARY ANALYSIS: SELECTION OF POETRY

Analysis of the 479:

- Themes: death and eternity, a journey, acceptance of death
- Form
    - Stanzas--> 6
    - Lines per stanza --> 4
    - Metrical feet--> Lambic trimeter/ Lambic tetrameter (Lambic: combination un stress and stress syllables)
    - Literary devices:
        - Personification: death--> attribution of personal qualities, in this case as a man
        - Alliteration: repetition of sounds in two or more neighboring words --> labor, leisure...
        - Anaphora: (repetition of words at the beginning at of successive clauses) --> we passed
        - Caesura: (rhetorical break in the middle of a line of verse)
- Characteristics:
    - First person narrator
- Themes:
    - Death/ eternity (afterlife): immortality of the soul and inevitability of dying, it is accepted as a part of life.
    - Stages of human life: they passed along the stages of human life by car, first the youth (children playing), then maturing (gazing grain) and finally the old age (the setting sun)
    - Celebration of death: death should be seen without fear. Death: kind

Analysis 706:

- Form:

    - Stanzas: 12
    - Number of lines per stanza: 4 and 6 lines (last stanza)
    - Metrical feet--> Lambic trimeter/ Lambic tetrameter (Lambic: combination un stress and stress syllables)
- Literary devices:
    - Alliteration
    - Metaphors
    - Simile
- Themes: impossible love, fragility of life,
- Characteristics:
    - The day of her resurrection, she feels she will see the face of her lover and not of Jesus--> divine
    - She is telling why they can't live together and why that can't feel worth it. Due to society or the situation one of them is living
    - 3 first stanzas she shows the domesticity life.

Analysis 269:

- Form
    - Stanzas: 3
    - Number of lines per stanza: 4
    - Metrical feet--> Lambic trimeter/ Lambic tetrameter (Lambic: combination un stress and stress syllables)
- Themes: physical and spiritual love, passion...

BARTLEBY THE SCRIVENER, HERMAN MELVILLE, 1853

HERMAN MELVILLE

- Born in New York
- Self-made man; he educated himself
- He became teacher at eighteens
- He lived with a cannibalistic tribe, and he survived—>” Typee” where he tells his experience
- Some books: “The Whale”, “Moby-Dick” (with first-hand experiences) ...
- Pessimistic about the goodness of human beings
- Readers showed negative reactions of his style or themes
- Allegorical features in order to talk about the moral values and show his skepticism
- Nature is not shown as a positive element

LITERARY ANALYSIS: BARTLEBY, THE SCRIVENER 1853

- Main characteristics
    - A short story
    - 1853
    - Two installments in the magazine “Putnam's Monthly”
    - Language
    - Instrumental writing--> due to its order (presentation on the characters, clear definitions and categories)
    - The narrator is a character
    - Characters: ordered due to their hierarchy and economical importance)
        - Lawyer-->
            - Unnamed character
            - He is rich
            - Due to his language (refined, use of archaisms, Latin and French words), we know he is educated...)
            - Is the narrator of the story.
            - Elderly man
            - Law office
            - He created the structure and order of the employees by their hierarchical order in the business, he provides their nicknames based on their appearance, personality and habits... Also, the order is age-descending
        - Turkey
        - Nippers
        - Ginger nut
        - Bartleby-->
            - His arrival, at the 3rd day of the story working there, he refused working and changed everything --> rebellion/chaos in the life of the narrator
            - He doesn't have a nickname because the narrator doesn't know anything about him, just his name.
            - Dehumanizing job, human-machine
    - Setting -->
        - In this chaos, the Lawyer tries to create order
        - ” I would prefer not to” --> refusal to copy
            - Three reactions by the lawyer
                - 1st he asks why but he is hurried with his job, so he let it pass
                - 2nd he tried to comprehend why he is refusing with a logical reason, but Bartleby decision was irreversible
                - 3rd he gets mad and irritated. Loose of control of the lawyer.
        - Bartleby “makes his home there”, the office was of the lawyer, but he occupied it and blocked it, so they had to move the offices to another building obtaining power.

- Domination and passivity --> dominance of the office mobilizing the lawyer and the system
- Bartleby was represented as a ghost, invisible but he became visible provoking change and reaction.
- Spatial (static) occupation --> political occupation
- The lawyer visits Bartleby in the prison (he was seen as an obstacle to the system), because he starts humanizing his employees and showed empathy with him. (he humanized himself too)
- He starts to narrate the story when Bartleby is death, and because of his strange behavior. Bartleby died because he refuses to copy (that shows the power of that action).
- The Lawyer transformed the Dead letter (dead story) into a living being. He is still alive by readers.

FROM RUTH HALL, FANNY FERN, 1854

FANNY FERN

- Name Sarah Payson Wills--> pseudonym Fanny Fern
- Very good education
- Her father founded a religious newspaper --> Calvinist beliefs, she rejected it
- She was married with Charles Harrington (but he died, represented in the story) --> second marriage with a father's friend--> divorce
- She was rejected by her family
- She sends some of her sketches to her brother's journal, but he rejected them all.
- She published by a pseudonym, with success.
- She talks about social concerns--> gender inequality, divorce and marriage, law, women suffrage...

LITERARY ANALYSIS

- Main characteristics
    - A novel
    - Before the American civil war, 1855
    - Published in New York
    - Main literary devices:
        - Plot

        - Chapter LIV: Ruth walking into an insane hospital, and someone died recently, she noticed that was a friend --> importance of the setting
        - She thought about how she can earn money be being a writer, she realizes that her brother was an editor, so she sends to him her writing, but he rejected them ---> importance of the action
- Characters
    - Ruth-->
        - The story revolves around her
        - Described as a mother, widowed woman (independent), she supports her daughters... common characteristics with the author.
        - She is on her way of being independence, self-reliance.
        - In this context of fragile, she is the symbol of strength
        - She has a voice and she is able to break the rules. She use her writings to fight against the structural inequalities, to resist...
    - Her daughters (Katy and Netty)
    - Mrs. Leon (Mary Leon), her friend
        - Described as insane (only by defending her rights, she is not only seen that way by man, the matron too, a woman). Patriarchal society.
        - Placed (patriarchy) in an insane hospital by her hospital --> abandoned, isolated (her feelings are ignored)
        - Lack of control over her own life and body, lack of independence.
        - In that hospital she feels weak, fragile, psychological effect of her forced/imposed confinement. Effect of the confinement.
        - She was silenced by her husband and then by the establishment, she does not have a voice, clear contrast with Ruth.
    - Mr. Tibbets, superintendent
    - Mrs. bunce, the matron
        - Described as the owner of a huge number of keys, meaning the confinement/limitation/oppression of the people that is inside the “establishment”
        - Physical description related to the setting: Gaunt, sallow and bony, quick, angular, voice: loud, harsh...
    - Hyancinty Ellet, her brother
- Setting --> insane hospital

UNIT 4 → THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Declaration of independence of Thomas Jefferson → “all men are created equal”. Unbelievable in the 18th century

- America was considered a prosperous country
- By 1860 America had a population of 31 million people
- Economic and social development (American dream)

Western expansion however, there were some inequalities that produced this civil war (1861-1865)

Consequences and inequalities of this expansion:

- Native Americans lost their lands
- African American slaves, considered inferior human-beings (but even before, in the 17th century)
- Native Americans, African Americans, women (inequalities)…

Differences between the north and the south

- Economic differences:
    - North: industry
    - South: agriculture --> plantations (slaves working)
- Social differences
    - North: immigration
    - South: slavery

Slavery existed in the thirteen colonies since 1776

African slave trade was declared illegal in America in 1808

The national Anti-slavery society was stablished in 1833

- 1860: four million slaves in the fifteen southern states
- Slaves worked in cotton production, sugar, domestic servants…
- 1860: Free Black people need to carry their documentation in order to prove their freedom
- Dehumanization
    - Slaves were sold, punished, sexually abused and separated from their families
    - Salves lived under dehumanized conditions
    - Slaves had no rights

Emancipation of slaves-->the age of reconstruction

UNCLE TOM´S CABIN, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, 1852

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

- (1811-1896) Born in Connecticut
- Her father was a puritan, represented in the story
- Good education and then became a teacher
- She decided to write short stories about themes as slavery and years after she published them in a collection called “The Mayflower”, 1852
- She joined movements against slavery --> Fugitive Slave act of 1850 (to let people help the slaves that scaped, it was illegal and punished)
- Motherhood plays an important role in her life and her writing, one of her children died --> she felt empathy with the slaves separated from their families.
- First it was published in a anti-slavery magazine and then in a novel format.
- The book was acclaimed by many authors and translated --> helped the Fugitive Slave Law

- Many critiques so she decided to write “Founded” with real facts to prove the reality and justify her writings.

LITERARY ANALYSIS: UNCLE´S TOM CABIN 1852

- A novel
- 1852, before the American Civil War
- It was first published in the magazine “The National Era” an antislavery paper and then in form of a book
- Main characteristics
    - Realism--> Stowe offered a portrayal of ordinary life in a realistic way to facilitate the construction of a bridge of empathy between the characters and the reader and to mobilize readers´ emotions towards slaves´ experiences and serious difficulties. Involving feelings and detailed descriptions
    - Fugitives slave act 1850 → reaction against that law
- TOPICS:
    -